

The Colored News.

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[TWO PENCE.]

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



FLOWERS PAINTED BY H. L. KEENS, ENGRAVED BY LANDELLS.

Among all the various amusements which this world holds out, none is more innocent, more rational, or more profitable than the cultivation of flowers: those beautiful gems with which the Creator has studded our meadows, and kindly furnished to beautify our gardens;

whose brilliant colours vie with the rainbow, and infinitely surpass the most costly tints, and whose balmy fragrance scents the surrounding atmosphere with perfumes more agreeable than the spices of Arabia! Who can behold their exquisite symmetry? Who can admire their

diversified yet splendid colours; or, who can feast his senses on the aromatic sweets which emanate from their beautiful blooms, without feeling a sort of sacred pleasure stealing imperceptibly into his very soul, and leading its finest feelings willing captives to their



inimitable charms? To the reflective mind there is not a blade of grass, nor a wild flower that decks our lawns, but which is replete with instruction, and shows forth the handy work of a great and glorious Creator. Amongst a variety of shrubs—some are for use, others for ornament, and not a few, perhaps all, are possessed of medicinal properties. Properties without which, life itself would be a burden, and which, if deprived of, it would be utterly impossible for men to exist. Since then, there is such innocent amusement, such rational pleasure, and such mental improvement in the cultivation of flowers, let us disdain ignoble and trifling pursuits, and endeavour to bestow a share of these heavenly gifts upon those whom the rigidity of the laws and the cruelty of oppressors have wholly deprived of them. In the great Unions and workhouses of the metropolis, which for length and the size of their windows might be compared to Russian prisons, there are constantly from ten to twelve thousand aged men and woman, many of whom are led or carried out of the interior, one by one every morning, and set down on a bench under a shed, or, when the weather is fine, in the sun, where the poor creatures remain almost in a state of torpor, being unable to help themselves and having no one to attend to them, till they are led or carried, one by one, back again, at the time appointed for their next meal. What a picture of human desolation. If, instead of being placed upon benches, with nothing to gaze at but a brick wall, these persons were led into a garden, where they could see numbers of their fellow inmates at work, breathe the fresh air, see and scent the flowers, and hear the birds and other rural sounds, their miserable lot would have some little alleviation. A number of them could perhaps lend their aid in some of the lighter garden operations: the most infirm could assist in weeding, and the more robust in watering the garden. This might enable them to measure their time as it goes, and would afford some kind of amusement to divert their minds from incessantly dwelling upon their own forlorn and helpless condition. Is it too much to say that something would be gained for the happiness of the human kind, if all men were agreed that, wherever there was a habitation, whether for an individual family, or for a number of persons—strangers to each other—such as hospitals, unions, asylums, infirmaries and even barracks, there should be a garden? The sight of a flower often leads the truant thoughts to heaven, when homily and sermon have failed.

The original painting from which our engraving has been taken, stands No. 1404 of the Catalogue in the Royal Academy, and is deservedly entitled to the praises already bestowed upon it by the critic and the connoisseur.

Reviews.

The Old Court Suburbs; or Memorials of Kensington,
By LEIGH HUNT. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

THESE entertaining columns must be attentively read to be fairly appreciated. Leigh Hunt has not resided so many years in the locality which gives the name to his work, without minutely acquainting himself with accurate memorabilia chiefly relating to the Georgian era. Whilst narrating occurrences connected with this most singular of all ages, in his own peculiar way he recommends himself so agreeably to his reader, that if he knocks at a door in company with that reader and with the avowed intention of introducing him to the inmates of the house, it is ten to one but he is detained for an hour on the steps, by a vivacious chat on the house adjoining or the mansion opposite. Listen to what he is now saying of that once popular haunt of the aristocracy—Kensington Gardens.

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A Letter to the Queen on Lord Cranworth's Bill. By the
HON. MRS. NORTON. Longman and Co.

THE object of this letter is to obtain for women their just and natural social rights. The Authoress appeals to "Noble hearted Englishmen" to give the sex "A status which in our country alone is denied to them, and laws of protection which France, Germany, Prussia—aye, even Austria and Russia—find it easier to enact than ourselves." Legal enactment for the equality of women, and liberty of divorce; these are the remedies for the condition of women. Mrs. Norton has suffered great hardships—her cup of matrimony has been a bitter one—and we would not, therefore, say one word that could wound her sensitive and passionate heart; but we do not let her have done so, or can do so, any more. We give justice to the cause she has undertaken to espouse. It is in our opinion, too much of an exposure of her own personal wrongs. It is her own case she pleads throughout; and this egotism weakens the effect of her plea. Speaking of her husband she says:—

"Gone—past—buried in unutterable scorn, are the days in which I appealed either *to him or from him*, I complain not of the existent husband, but of the existent law, and of that nation of 'gallant gentlemen' who scarcely care, and scarcely know what is the existing law on such subjects."

Mrs. Norton hated to her husband is throughout far more tender than her love of "justice for women." She is quite willing to make her own wrongs a lever to raise popular sympathy, but this is in bad taste, and evinces more selfishness rather than a real love for her sex. We make no comment on the following extract, other than we could not have been so grossly abused and treated as a hypocrite in the first instance, and buried in oblivion for the second, wrong, with which the public have nothing whatever to do.—

"My plea to attention is, that in pleading for myself I am able to plead for all these others. Not that my sufferings or my deserts are greater than theirs; but that I combine, with the fact of having suffered wrong, the power to comment on and to explain the cause of it. I have a few words to say to the public, and I believe, God gave me the power of writing. To this I devote that power. I abjure all other writing, till I see these laws altered. I cannot be silent, and I cannot be idle. I have a duty to perform. They who cannot bear ridicule or abuse are unfit and unable to advance any cause: and once more I deny that this is my personal cause: it is the cause of all the women of England. If I could be silent, I should be silent for ever. I have no other wish than to see it; and if I were to die to-morrow, it would still be a satisfaction to me that I had so striven. Meanwhile, my husband has a legal right to my name, and I have the copyright of my works. Let him claim the copyright of this."

City of the Crescent; or Turks in 1854. By G. O. L. G.
TRENER. 2 vols. Skreet.

ALTHOUGH the author of these entertaining volumes in his perforce states that nothing can be so ungrateful as for a traveller to pry into the homes of those who have been hospitable to him, yet, Mr. Treney hath described so lightly, yet withal, so charmingly, upon the persons and conversations of his entertainers, that his apology is needless. There is a vouch of extreme delicacy in his handling of a somewhat meretricious subject—women bathing. But let him speak for himself. In describing the abutions of the Eastern ladies, he says:—

"There is not a drop of the indelicacy that some have supposed:—and I have good cause for saying so, as I have it from a lady who was daily bathed in the Ottoman fashion. Her attire is still removed. An attendant takes a glove—every day it is a new one—and pressed skillfully with the disengaged hand, she pours over her mistress's head and shoulders a shower of rose-water. By means of a gentle friction with the glove she slowly removes the salts and impurities which are deposited on the skin. This finished, she then covers the lady from head to foot, by means of a mop of cotton-wool, with a very rich and extremely emollient soap, of which, I believe, to Turkey. Upon this soap she rubs the skin with that peach-like softness, and snowy whiteness, of the skin for which Eastern women always are so remarkable. It has the reputation of being cooling and refreshing, and freckles that are not deeply marked disappear. This part of the toilette is performed with great care; and, when performed, the lady is again deluged in water, heated to the point of being poured over her person from a taw—basin—of silver. Largely and richly embroidered with floral designs, and wrapped around her in cushions, she sinks into a soft dream-like languor; that a drop of faintness were it not for the assiduity with which a slave of the harem is so sufficiently rendered to bear it, she would sink into a deep sleep. The bath is sufficiently long, and another slave comes, perfumed and dressed in the same manner as the first. The hour after the bath is one of gentle, merry loquacity.

Now there is nothing offensive to the strictest propriety in all this, but if any persons take exception to it, let them compare it with the scenes which annually take place, during the bathing season, on Ramsgate sands. View another side of the picture. The Turkish lady is boot buying:—

"It is utterly possible that she can be fitted without pulling up her large flowing schawr—trousers—to a height equal with that of the leg of the boot. Except for this, she could not draw on. But it is a necessity; and all delicacy that can be is observed. The women of the bazaar, and, if you would, the women of the city, are now expected to enact, do you take good opposite the stall, and look. The lady will say nothing; she will simply blush, and turn back her face. The single eye of the merchant will detect your gaze on the instant. He will not say a word, but he will believe, you never before heard from the calm, staid, so loud as, probably. And it will be well for your self—if you do not feel very greatly dejected by the opinions of yourself, but, especially, of the women in your family."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal Assent has been given by Commission to a large number of public and private Bills.

The Earl of DERBY extracted from Earl GRANVILLE a pledge that during the recess no further creation of Peerages should take place on the principle on which the Barony of Fermoy was conferred on Mr. ROCHE.

The Metropolis Local Management Bill was read a second time amidst strong remonstrances from several noble Lords on the score of the lateness of the period at which it was brought up to their Lordships' House.

Among the Bills which were advanced a stage, the Sale of Spirits (Ireland) Bill gave rise to considerable discussion, the employment of the constabulary force in Ireland for the protection of the revenue being objected to by Lord MONTEAGLE and the Earl of DERBY. The Bill was eventually ordered to be reported without amendments.

The presentation by Earl FORTESCUE of a petition from the Rev. C. C. LAVARD, complaining of the refusal of the Bishop of EXETER to institute him to a benefice to which he had been nominated, gave rise to a conversation which ended in the document being referred to the Committee on petitions.

A Bill introduced by Lord BROUGHAM for the repeal of statutes and part of statutes still in force by which the exercise of private judgment in matters of religion is abridged, was read a first time with a view to its being referred to the Commission for the revision of the statute laws.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on the motion of Mr. H. BERKELEY, the House went into committee to consider the law for the sale of beer, and a resolution was agreed to for leave to be asked to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act of the 17th and 18th of Victoria, for further regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's-day; and leave was given.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the government would consider it their duty to summon parliament together at any time during the usual legislative recess when diplomatic or other contingencies might occur, so as to render a meeting of the house expedient.

Sir C. WOOD, in answer to another inquiry, said that the Russian authorities had refused to give up the prisoners taken at Hango Head.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the decorations for the new Order of Merit would be issued very shortly, the delay having arisen from unforeseen difficulties.

In answer to a question put by Sir J. WALSH respecting a rumour that Omar Pacha had resigned the command of the Turkish army.—Lord PALMERSTON said, he had returned to Constantinople to hold personal communications with his Government, but he had no intention to resign.

He had no objection to resign his command. In reply to a question put by Mr. J. B. SMITH, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said, his belief was that the commissioners would defer upon the inquiry with unprejudiced minds. Encouraging the utmost respect for the abstract resolution of the House, he still considered it quite open to the government to take any course they might think proper hereafter, and their wish was that the country should be satisfied.

The commission should treat the question as one wholly on its own merits, without the intervention of a prolonged and discursive debate on the question of public education. The commission, as proposed by Mr. MALL, was declared that the grant was practical, and that the existing schools established under the supervision of the Board of Education were never attended by the classes whom it was chiefly important to reach. The commission was informed that the criminality was produced. The commission was provided by the state that the establishment were over educated. Mr. CONNOR accepted the necessary requirements as supplying themselves towards the present imperfection and it is the duty of parliament to supersede the present imperfect and it is the duty of parliament to supersede the present imperfect and it is the duty of parliament by devising some scheme of universal instruction which will provide for the whole country, and acceptable to every class in the community.

In a committee upon the Turkish Loan Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE, after characterising the convention as a novelty in international law, the principle as incurably bad, and the provisions sanctioned by the bill as inconsistent—the first article stipulating that the loan should be repaid by the Government of France and England, and fourth that the interest should be remitted and the proceeds of the loan paid to the Bank of England—asked certain questions of the Government. He wanted to know, he asked, whether the bill would confer a legal right upon the subscribers to the loan to be bound to satisfy that right on the failure of a remission of the interest at the Bank of England? If so, who was to be bound to satisfy that right on the failure of a remission of the interest at the Bank of England? If so, who was to be bound to pay the interest out of the British Government would be bound to pay the interest out of the British Government would be whether there was any similar liability on the part of France; and, if so, whether the subscribers were liable to go upon the credit of France; and, if not, there was no joint and several liability. The Government assumed that there was no joint and several liability. The peace Turkey failed to give a joint guarantee, and supposing after Governments believed she could pay, one of the two guaranteeing would the former be entitled to go against the other thought not enforce its own guarantee? Then, if one obtained a separate right of payment, would the other have a similar right? He raised the points of difficulty, and concluded, with the view of guarding against embarrassments hereafter.

Lord PALMERSTON after criticising the arguments adduced by Mr. Gladstone, said that there was no ground for charging the Government with entering into a convention without the assent of the House of Commons—all that the government had to do was to inform the Legislature to aid the Crown in carrying out the Convention, and then vigorous prosecution of the war. This CHAIRMAN then put the question, "Resolved, That the first clause, which some verbal amendments, was agreed to.—On the third clause, being put, Mr. M. GIBSON proposed the introduction of words giving to the English and French Governments the right of applying the money.—After some remarks from Lord P. and Mr. GIBSON, the committee divided.—For the amendment, 36; against it, 124; majority, 88.—The original motion was therefore ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Laws Consolidation Bill passed through committee

Foreign Intelligence.

Domestic Epitome.

Nota Bene.

The accounts brought from Constantinople are to the 9th instant. The financial embarrassments of the Porte were increasing. The bankers of Constantinople have been in the habit of lending to the Porte at a great interest having decided that they had no more money at their disposal. The Divan addressed itself to the agent of M. de Rothschild, who advanced five millions. The negotiation of the new loan guaranteed by France and England will remedy this state of affairs.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has released Cecchetti, who was sentenced to a year of imprisonment for reading the Bible in company with the members of his own family. Cecchetti is to absent himself from Tuscany during the unexpired period of his original sentence.

The Russian reinforcements for the Crimea which have been despatched from Poland amount to no less a number than 70,000 men, among whom are 24,000 Grenadiers, the elite of the whole army. Other forces are pouring rapidly in from Moscow, Kiev, and other districts; so that it is likely that Prince Gortschakoff's army will be shortly more than doubled.

It is not true that the Danish succession is secured to Russia by the treaty of May, 1852. There are now four male heirs to the Crown of Denmark alive. The treaty prescribes that if their extinction should become imminent, the High Contracting parties, namely, Austria, Prussia, Russia, England, France, and Sweden, shall engage to take into consideration any further proposition made to them by the King of Denmark for securing the succession on the principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchs. Should this remote contingency occur, the contracting Powers would, therefore, meet again to settle the Danish succession.

The Turkish Government have granted an exclusive concession for a submarine telegraph from the Dardanelles to Alexandria. The communications from India will be accelerated to five to six days. Proposals are on foot for extending the project to India by carrying the communication *sua viâ* Aden to Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, where it would connect with the lines already in operation by the East India Company throughout the various presidencies. The entire line to India may, it is estimated, be completed in two years.

It has been whispered in Parisian circles, that a scheme is on foot for an eventual settlement of the Eastern question. The cession of the Crimea to Russia, in return for a dividend to the Crimea to be restored to Turkey as a compensation for the Principalities, which would be annexed to Austria in consideration of Lombardy being given up to Piedmont.

Letters from Rome mention the execution of Antonio de Felice, for the attempt at assassination of the late Antonelli. He refused to make any revelation concerning his accomplices, although a free pardon was offered him.

Despatches from the Crimea state that the great works against the Malakoff Tower are nearly completed, but that the batteries, when completed, they will be irresistible. Every gun in the batteries is provided with ammunition for 500 shots.

A tremendous fire broke out during the great fair of Novogorod, in Russia. It destroyed a great quantity of merchandise, valued at seven millions of rubles.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit, there will be a fête of surpassing magnificence at Versailles. The entire park will be illuminated as it was in the time of Louis XIV.

Law and Police.

The cause of separation, promoted by Mrs. Hope against Mr. Hope on the ground of adultery and cruelty, has been decided in the Consistory Court. The cruelty has not been proved, but it appeared that the adultery had been clearly established. The husband, however, received a decree of separation, on the ground of Hope; and under these circumstances Dr. Lushington, without hearing the arguments of Counsel, dismissed the parties.

A poor man named James Jones, who has been long in prison, applied to the Insolvent Court upon the 26th inst. for a protection Act. He was opposed for a loan society. Some time back the case was heard, and the insolvent made a proposal to pay £15 a year out of his salary in the Stamp Office of only £75 a year. He was to make two quarterly payments, and having refused to support the case, he was unable, from the high price of the loan society, to continue the payments, and he was arrested, and had been in prison since May. The insolvent said his family was badly off; he had been suspended from his situation, but hoped to be restored. Mr. Commissioner Phillips expressed his sympathy with the language against loan societies; they were, in fact, their own insurers, and the "sixty per cent." they took made up for their losses. The Court granted a protecting order, and ordered the man's discharge without a proposal.

During a trial in the Crown Court at Chelmsford, the jury were permitted to go out for a short time in charge of an officer, to take some refreshment. Eleven of them returned, but the twelfth did not make his appearance. Mr. Justice Wightman, after waiting some time, inquired of the sheriff officer what had become of the missing gentleman, when he replied that he did not know, he thought they had all gone together. After waiting a considerable time, the missing jurymen walked leisurely into court, and took their seats in the box. Mr. Justice Wightman said, "Mr. Justice, it happened that he had detained the court. He replied that he had gone down the town to look after his house, and upon returning he had missed his way. Mr. Justice Wightman was surprised to find any one in his position neglecting his duty. He felt it his duty to order him to pay a fine of £10."

Joseph Meadows was charged at the Oxford Assizes, held at Worcester, with the wilful murder of Mary Ann Mason, at Dudley, on the 12th of May last. The deceased was servant at a public house called the Sailor's Return. The prisoner had passed there as her brother, but was her lover, and had been discarded after a courtship of some months. He went to the public-house armed with a carbine, with the intention of murdering her. The charge of discharging it in the unfortunate girl's face, the charge consisted of shot, some of which entered the tongue, while a wound behind the ear was mortal. She died in less than 15 minutes. The prisoner, who was not sober, was at once captured, and made a voluntary confession of the crime, which he had long intended. The case was one of the clearest which had ever come before a criminal Court, and it appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had determined to commit the crime some time before he had actually committed it. The Chief Baron then pronounced the solemn sentence of death.

Henry Watts, a beer-shop-keeper, of Spring-street, Paddington, was charged with having caused the death of Sarah, his wife, by throwing her down stairs. The evidence disclosed particulars of the most revolting and brutal kind, while partially intoxicated, had kicked and beaten his wife until she was exhausted on her bed. On a neighbour coming to her help, the prisoner tried to drag the dying woman from her bed, and even after a surgeon arrived, and pronounced that the woman could not live many hours, the man continued his violent conduct, using the most fearful and disgusting threats to all who were in the room. The poor woman died in the course of the evening.

At Lambeth a man named Thomas Bickley was charged with revolting cruelty to his wife, whom he had been in the habit of trying up and beat. The evidence disclosed particulars of the most revolting and brutal kind, while partially intoxicated, had kicked and beaten his wife until she was exhausted on her bed. On a neighbour coming to her help, the prisoner tried to drag the dying woman from her bed, and even after a surgeon arrived, and pronounced that the woman could not live many hours, the man continued his violent conduct, using the most fearful and disgusting threats to all who were in the room. The poor woman died in the course of the evening.

M. Gudin, the well-known French marine painter, has very patriotically refused a commission from the Russian Emperor to paint a series of pictures of the Czar's vessels sunk at Sebastopol and elsewhere. The Emperor has been preserved in the Russian archives. If the Emperor be impatient, we may furnish him with more subjects for the pencil.

The restoration of the paintings in the dome of St. Paul's is rapidly progressing.

At the recent meeting of the Committee on the Adulteration of Food, Dr. Hassell was further examined, and produced specimens of bottled pickles, fruits, anchovies, &c., in their natural state, and artificially coloured. He entered into details of the colouring ingredients used, and pronounced them to be very deleterious to health. No machine existed under the Nuisances Removal Act to inquire into and prevent adulteration of food, drinks and drugs, yet there was probably no greater nuisance. In cases of adulteration he thought that both the manufacturer and the seller should be made responsible.

Sunderland is dreaming of a Crystal Palace. It wants an edifice that shall contain a winter garden, a school of design, museum, concert hall, meeting room, bazaar, and exhibition, all under one roof, and with a principal thoroughfare for twenty pounds (20s.) for the best plan in detail, accompanied by estimates, for the proposed edifice. Magnificent Summer Palace!

It has been decided that where a family pen in Church has been occupied by the various members for three generations, no Church functionary could possess it. The Church, however, has been repaired and a new pew has been built upon the site of the old one, a good reason must be given before the occupier can be deprived of it. No incumbent can take it at his mere will and pleasure.

Dr. Arnott, Napoleon's last medical attendant at St. Helena, and for whom the Emperor cherished a strong affection, has just died, aged 84. Napoleon died holding Dr. Arnott's right hand.

At the general request of the officers both of the line and the militia, the Commander-in-Chief has given his permission for the formation of a list of aides-de-camp for the army and militia.

The River Thames is at present most alarmingly filthy; above Hammersmith, for several days past, the shores have been covered with dead fish; wagon loads might, without exaggeration, have been collected. Professor Faraday has published a letter on the disgraceful state of the River.

The Registrar's Return, like that of the previous week, indicates a favourable state of the public health, the deaths last week not having been numerous, while the population has increased. In case of diarrhea, the patients were principally children, but no case of cholera.

The Bank of England have purchased for their West-end branch establishment the mansion of the Marquis of Anglesea (Usbridge House), in Bucking-hamshire, near High Wycombe.

Great reforms are in course of consideration by the Post-office authorities, it is in contemplation to have an hourly delivery of letters within three miles of the Post-office. Such an arrangement, it is needless to observe, would be a great boon to the inhabitants of London.

A dreadful storm causing the wreck of eight vessels, with a fearful loss of human life, was reported at Lloyd's. The calamity occurred at the port of Mazatlan, on the 4th of June. The destruction of property was estimated at about \$500,000 dollars.

Three men and a boy went down into a coal-pit at Dunkfield, Cheshire, to feed some horses left in the mine. A young man, named Charles Bebbington, had charge of the steam-engine, over which he lost all command, so that, when the men reached the pit-mouth, they were gravely injured. The engine, which stood 6 feet above the pit, and lurched to a great distance. Three of them were thrown into a reservoir 40 yards distance, whilst another was thrown a great way in a contrary direction. They all received severe injuries, and were taken to the hospital.

A robbery has been discovered by Messrs. Bone and Son, bookbinders, Fleet-street. For a long period they had missed a large quantity of unbound books of considerable value, paper, and a great number of old volumes; eventually the books were called in, and, owing to some circumstances, that transpired, the stable, which is situated in Thames-street, was searched, and there was found more of the stolen property than two carts could convey to the station-house.

The property carried off by robbery from Mr. Barber's the Jeweller, in Chancery, is valued at between £2,000 and £3,000, it consists of several hundred gold and silver watches, upwards of 400 gold rings and 100 gold chains, and a large quantity of ancient costume, jewelry, pins, brooches, &c. A reward of £500 is offered for the discovery of the thieves, and a reward of £250 for the discovery of the thieves.

Mrs. Rake, the lady of Joseph Rake, Esq., of Great George-street, Bristol, was bathing with some other ladies at Clevedon, when an alarm was given that a little boy was drowning at a short distance. The ladies rushed to the rescue, and had saved him, once, when Mrs. Rake fearlessly dashed out and laid hold of him as he rose again to the surface, and brought him to land. In doing so, Mrs. Rake had to go considerably out of her own depth, but she was fortunate enough, though at considerable peril of her life, to save that of the child.

As Miss Weatherly was walking near the edge of the cliff at Broadstairs; she got giddy, fell over a height of sixty feet, and was killed.

A man named Hirst, aged forty-four, residing with his cousin, Christopher Tiffany, at Ash Road, Farnham, near Huddersfield, died from a wound in his throat inflicted by himself. He had been suffering from a cold and sore throat, and was under the impression that he would recover by the use of a knife, which he had just bought, and had repeatedly wished a surgeon to be sent for to perform the operation. Mrs. Tiffany, his landlady, had occasion to go to a neighbour's and on her return she found that Hirst had cut his throat from ear to ear, and completely severed the windpipe. Mr. Clough, surgeon, was immediately sent for, and soon afterwards arrived, but could not prolong life beyond a few hours. Whether Hirst intended to destroy himself, or only to ease his suffering by cutting the ulcer, is not known, for he never rallied sufficiently to tell; but it is believed to be the latter.

The Outthwaite Tunnel on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, fell. A goods train passed through when it appeared safe. A foot passenger, named Jane Wainwright, heard the roof fall, and gave warning just in time to stop a passenger train from Penistone. The passengers and their luggage were conveyed over the interrupted portion by omnibuses and carts. The stratum for or great thickness above the roof of the tunnel is soft shale, and added so much to its weight, that it burst in the roof of the tunnel.

A case of poisoning in the family of a person of considerable property has caused much excitement throughout the county of Durham. An impostor, pretending over ten days has just terminated, but with very imperfect result. The impostor, named Jane Wainwright, was the wife of a gentleman residing in the village of Burdon, near Darlington. In the course of a long illness, her medical attendants formed separate opinions, which they at length communicated to each other, that the impostor was a woman, and that she was arsenic, administered continually. They analysed the secretions and detected the presence of the poison. Mrs. Wooller died on the 27th of June of tetanic spasm, and with the consent of Mr. Wooller, a post mortem examination was made, and extensive ulcerations were found in the intestine. Dr. Jackson deposed that on several occasions he had seen a medical basket on the premises and in Mr. Wooller's hands when anything was required which he had not brought with him. In that basket there was a preparation of arsenic (Fowler's solution), and a quantity of opium and nux vomica. This medicine basket was produced at the inquest, but no traces of any such poisons were discovered. It was stated by witnesses that Mr. Wooller exhibited kindness to his wife, but Dr. Hensell stated that he received the intelligence of her death with great sadness. The impostor was brought there was no imputation against Mrs. Wooller or any other person connected with the deceased, but died from the effects of irritant mineral poison, but how or by whom administered there was no evidence to convince them.

Among the latest curious Parliamentary incidents is the explanation which Mr. DISRAELI elicited from Lord JOHN RUSSELL respecting his former statements as to the reason why the expedition to the Crimea was determined upon, viz., that the Austrian Government had refused to cross the Pruth. From the explanation given by the Noble Lord it results that he spoke from recollection, and that inaccuracy of memory is among his many disqualifications for sustaining the character of a statesman. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the most warlike, if we are to believe him, of the Earl of ABERDEEN's Ministry, cannot recollect exactly why that Ministry resolved upon sending our army before Sebastopol. Was there ever insult like this offered to a suffering country by those to whom it has conferred its destinies, and to whom it is indebted for its calamities?

If it be true that "at lovers' perjuries *Jove* laughs," *Thalia* should make herself especially merry over actors' forebodings to the stage. We see that Madame Grisi and Signor Mario are going to sing through the autumn in England.—"They say" that the two have accepted engagements during the coming winter in Paris,—and a contemporary states that they have promised to return next year to Covent Garden. If by so doing they expose themselves to a statement of the hard truth, that they have no longer the powers which first charmed the public,—that desire for gain which is stronger than self-respect will be to blame,—and neither critics nor the public must be held as harsh or capricious. Considering the state of Madame Grisi's voice—in all honour and gratitude to her for the services done by her during a long and brilliant career—we would rather hope that her "last appearance this season," announced in "Les Huguenots," has proved her very last appearance in London.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy has not been so successful as the average. A thousand pounds has been named to us as at least the fall below last year's receipts—a sum which represents no less than 20,000 visitors. How is this? Others and less fashionable Exhibitions have not suffered in the same degree; some of these—if our information be good—have had a prosperous season, and more than have sold beyond the average number of pictures.

The fall below the average, therefore, at the Academy is not to be solely attributed to the War. Other causes may be the cause of visitors: and one of these, we venture to hint, is the unqualified discomfit of the place. As we pass and repass the portico of the Academy, with natural inclination to go in, we think of the dismal sculpture-vault—of the dark octagon—of the fierce heat—of the close rooms—of the cross-lights—of stifling dust—of works, so hung that they cannot be seen without a crick in the neck or a wrench in the spine of the incessant reference from picture to catalogue—and of the certain headache that will reward the adventure—and we pass on with a sigh, putting off to another day the duty which ought to be to us a pleasure. Some of these causes of discomfit are perhaps beyond the reach of the Royal Academy; though a fever of them perhaps than would appear so to a body guided by a more liberal and steady purpose. The description of the pictures in the two catalogues, cut in slips, would furnish all the information needed—each slip, with the painter's name and subject, being gummed to its proper picture-frame. Such an arrangement would take away no inconsiderable part of the discomfit of which every one now complains at the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy.

In Rose Bank Cemetery at Edinburgh, there is now a slab covering the grave of Miss Ida Bennamini, on which it is recorded that "this stone has been placed by Queen Victoria as a mark of her regard." The lady was dresser to the Queen; in her Majesty's presence she uttered a wish, while looking on the cemetery, that she might be buried there; last year, when the Royal Family arrived in Edinburgh, Miss Bennamini was seized with a mortal sickness; after her decease the Queen directed that her attendant's wish should be fulfilled.

Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's freak of reviving the ceremony of the Dumfrow Flitch, has been enacted at Dumfrow. Since the advertisement offering the prize of the Flitch, the committee had received several applications from candidates. In one case the wife died before the time came for asserting her claim, others hung back from the ordeal, till there were at length left but two pairs of applicants, the Chevalier de Chateaufort, and his wife, and Mr. Barlow, a butcher at Chipping Ongar and his wife. The town-hall was fitted up as a mock court of justice; a jury of six maidens and six bachelors were impanelled; a Mr. Bell, as counsel, conducted the case of the claimants, and a flitch was awarded to each pair. The successful candidates were afterwards carried in procession round the town, but the whole affair was sadly out of place.

Buckingham House in Pall Mall—built by Soane, and looking very bald and tame under the flashing glories of the new Victorian front of its next neighbour, the Carlton, has passed into the hands of Government. The encroachments of Club-land—a very Muscovy for extension in the region of St. James's Park—are therefore arrested:—a circumstance over which we will not pretend to rejoice, seeing how little architecture owes to Government, and how much it owes to clubs. A second time within a century the House of Buckingham has given up its home to the Crown:—the first time to become the palace of the Sovereign; the second time to become the War Office. During the rebuilding of the Carlton, the members of this club occupied the house; and several clubs, we understand, have been in treaty for the purchase.

Towards the close of the Southwark nomination, Mr. Hamilton, a candidate, in the course of his speech observed "It was said we were fighting to put down a tyrant. He (Mr. Hamilton) declared that we were fighting to keep up a tyrant—Louis Napoleon." Whereupon, says the reporter—"It would be impossible to describe the long howl of rage to which this unkind speech gave birth. After the storm had lasted several minutes, Sir W. Molesworth stepped forward and begged the meeting to hear him, even though he had excited their indignation by the terms he had used with reference to their candidate, and by the allusion to Louis Napoleon as a tyrant. Sir Charles Napier also begged the meeting to hear him. Mr. Hamilton, but every time the unfortunate gentleman resented himself he was not allowed to say a word more.

TURKEY AND THE TURKS.—PAST AND PRESENT.

THE Bosphorus which runs about fifteen miles from the Black Sea, between the beautiful shores of Europe and Asia, looks like a stately river, until it slips by the angle of Constantinople and enters the Sea of Marmora. But just before it is lost in that sea, it makes a deep elbow to the right, flowing between the triangle of Constantinople proper, and its suburbs of Galata and Pera, and forming the port which is called the Golden Horn. This is the most convenient as well as the most delightful harbour in the world, and in its immediate vicinage the city of the Turks have their country or retiring houses as our own citizens do at Richmond, Hampton, Kew, and other suburban places. But quiet and beautiful though the former places may be, the Turkish Government has so many peculiarities, that wherever a Pacha may fix his abode, the odds are greatly against his being allowed quiet possession of it. The Sultan himself, seldom removes from Constantinople, but there holds his Cabinet or Divan, which appoints as a governor of a distant province, that one among the numerous class of his Highness's personal attendants, who either bribes, or promises to bribe them most largely. The Government sometimes not even wait when the post is sold, but Colonel Napier in his interesting history of the country, states that should the Pacha become obnoxious to the Sultan or his government, a messenger is despatched to bow-string him and bring his head to Constantinople; this, if the Governor be weak or inclined from excessive enjoyment of the good things of this life, is often accomplished without difficulty; but in some cases the messenger himself is waylaid and murdered, and the event only serves to win a bribe from the intended victim. The purchaser then has to wait an indefinite time till further steps are taken, which he very patiently does, well knowing that the bowstring would be the reward of any other conduct. When, however, he does gain possession, his first motive is to solve what is said to be the grand problem of Turkish Government, namely, how far he may plunder his subjects without occasioning a rebellion too formidable for him to put down. This point settled, his tribute remitted, and his promised bribes to the Divan punctually paid, with a handsome additional sum as a retaining fee, this new Pacha is generally allowed to luxuriate on the banks of the Bosphorus or elsewhere peaceably, as far as regards the Porte for a few years. Then similar means to those that procured his rise are employed to work his downfall. His subjects have from the first preferred complaints against him, and now that he is presumed to be rich, these are regarded. His government is in the market, and he, aware of this fact, endeavours to meet the danger by bribing more largely than before, at length, having reached the point of endurance, he attempts to conciliate his people by relaxing somewhat of his extortions; and they, knowing that the arrival of a new governor is invariably followed by greater oppression than ever, are sometimes induced to make common cause with him. His bribes now become less than before; his government is sold, and a messenger despatched for his head, who, however, not unfrequently loses his own. Next comes the new Pacha, with an army, if he can get one, and the old Pacha is esteemed in a rude state of party outwitting the other, and putting him to death, with circumstances of treachery and cruelty of which European readers can form no adequate conception. The eventful life of Ali Pacha, formerly and so justly celebrated as the bloodiest, the checked career of a Turkish governor. With the exception of Mehmet Ali, few rulers equal in vigour and successful cunning, this man who raised himself from a very humble situation to the important post of Pacha of Ioannina. Ali was born in the small town of Argyro in Albania. His father, Voly Bey, at the head of a band of robbers, had gained possession of Tepelini by force, and gradually organised a kind of sovereignty over the surrounding district. Voly had two wives, of whom Khameo, the mother of Ali, was a woman of uncommon talent, unalloyed resolution, and great energy; the latter qualities she displayed, by poisoning her rival, and the son of the latter, soon after her husband's death, thus securing the governing power to her son Ali. Under such a mother, young Ali did not fail to make rapid progress in those means which were the mainstay of his father's power, and of society; he became the best horseman, the swiftest runner, and the most expert marksman of the district which he governed. By the united efforts of his mother and himself, he gradually extended the sphere of his power, and made an object of fear and distrust to the lords and lords of the neighbouring territories. He was in fact, nothing more than what in other European countries, would have been termed a captain of banditti; but the state of society in Turkey is such, that Pachas, Beys and Agas are often but little removed from that character. Ali possessed undaunted courage and great ability; and in intrigues, a sagacious and wily keenness, and these combined, enabled him by degrees to lift himself into the high office of Pacha of Ioannina in 1785, which also enabled him to look forward to the establishment of an independent Sovereignty for himself in Albania and Epirus. The means which he took to the completion of his darling plan, were to amass treasures, to keep agents in pay at the Ottoman Court, to infuse suspicion of other powers into the minds of the divan, to render himself useful to whatever State was most able to return his services, and finally to seize upon the property of his neighbours whenever and by whatever means he could. In the execution of this measure, his rapacity was boundless, his penetration deep, his aggressions innumerable, his perfidy more than puny, and his success for a time complete. In the midst, however, of all his aggrandisement we find the little republic of the Sulists attacking him, and bringing him to the verge of ruin. The hatred of the tyranny which he had introduced. To root them out, became therefore one of his plans. He raised an army of 10,000 men, and while his preparations were making, he sent letters to the



A PACHA'S PALACE ON THE BOSPHORUS.

two chief captains of the Sulists, endeavouring to entrap them into a treacherous compact. The treachery was half suspected; the seizure of seventy unarmed Sulists soon afterwards confirmed it; and the Sulists then determined on a firm resistance. The Pacha advanced with his army towards the Sulist villages, when a proof was given how stout a defence might be made at the passes of the rock leading from the river side; the Sulist defiles and narrow inlets speedily became choked with the dead bodies of the Turks; and it was not till the ammunition of the Sulists failed, that they receded to their villages. An act of female heroism now occurred, which has seldom a parallel in any age or country. The wife of Captain Zavella, rushed out of the town sword in hand, accompanied by many other women similarly armed, and pursued the troops once more to oppose the advancing Turks. This act roused the enthusiasm of the Sulists to such a degree, that they fell upon the Turks with irresistible fury. Moscow soon found the dead body of a favourite nephew; when, kissing his cold lips, she cried, "Since I have not arrived in time to save thy life, I will yet avenge thy death," which words were followed by another attack so overwhelming, that Ali was forced to retreat after having lost nearly all his troops and the whole of his baggage, ammunition and arms. A peace very advantageous to the Sulists terminated this event. Ali soon recovered from this defeat, and was long engaged in political negotiations between himself and the various powers of Europe; and gained over the neighbouring Agas and Beys by causing a Sheik to give such a translation of certain passages of the Koran as should give a sort of religious air to his conduct. The traitor, Botzari, did infinite mischief to the Sulists, and then deserting, he was again taken and executed. For two days the contest between the Sulists and Ali continued, and ended, as before, in the complete defeat of the Sulists. On one occasion, owing to the peculiar nature of the rocky defiles as a natural defence, 200 Sulists completely defeated 3,000 Turks, with the loss of only twenty men. Ali now determined to blockade the Sulists, by placing five strong bodies of troops in the principal defiles leading up to the villages. These five bodies were promptly confronted by an equal number of Sulist bands, each of which was attached a troop of females to provide the food, to relieve the sentinels occasionally when on duty, to supply ammunition, and even to engage in the contests. The defence, in short, it was so energetic that Ali found the defence hopeless. He then turned it into a blockade, with the hope of starving out the Sulists; but he was acquainted with paths unknown to his troops, and were enabled to bring in ample supplies of food. Foiled at all points, he attempted to make a treacherous truce, and having got seventeen Sulists into his hands, threatened to torture them to death if he moved by fear of death, and his threat was repelled with scorn.

He then resolved to try bribery, and sent an offer of a large sum of money to Captain Zerva, one of the most noble and valiant of the Sulists, if he would betray the Republic. The answer is worthy of record:—"I thank you, Vizier, for the kind, but I beseech you towards me, regard you express towards me, but I beseech you not to send the purses, for I should not know how to count them; and if I did, believe me that one single pebble, belonging to my country, much less that country itself, would in my eyes appear too great a return for them. Equally vain are the honours you offer to bestow upon me. The honour of a Sulist lies in his arms. With these I hope to immortalise my name and preserve my country."

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UP WITH THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

Up with the flag of England,
And show us Britain's foe!
Our duty is a plain one,
'Tis to strive to lay him low.
We care not why we went to war;
We are servants of our Queen;
Her Majesty has war declared;
That's enough for us, we woen.
Interest and prejudice combined
May have made us hate the Czar;
A Ministry of firmer part
Might have warded off the war.
It might have been Earl Aberdeen's
Affection for the Czar,
Or poor Lord John Russell
May have drifted into war:—
Up with the flag of England,
And show us Britain's foe!
Our duty is a plain one,
'Tis to strive to lay him low.
We care not who commands us,
Provided he will fight;
And we never knew an officer
Who sought or counsel'd flight.
We care not what the papers say,
They are as false as the wind;
They first berapalied, and then abused
Raglan, the brave and kind.
And so they treated Wellington
Through many an eventful year;
They said the Great Duke wanted skill,
Nay, they taunted him with fear.
Up with the flag of England,
And show us Britain's foe!
Our duty is a plain one,
'Tis to strive to lay him low.
JOHN BELL.

ORIGINAL.

Mari and I for kisses played,
We would keep count, I was content.
But when I won, she would be paid,
I, angry, asked her what she meant.
"Nay, since," said she, "you wrangled
thus in vain,
Give me the kisses back, take yours again!"
JEAN DE PARIS.

TO OUR READERS.

MANY suggestions have been thrown out as to the policy of making the *Colored News* a newspaper, but when we consider that the press is a mighty engine, and is nowhere exercised with so much liberty as in this country, our ambition was natural. Junius, with his peculiar force, observes that "they who conceive that our newspapers are no restraint upon bad men or impediment to the execution of bad measures know nothing of this country." In the list of those national privileges which distinguish Britain from all other countries, that which is derived from an extended and free press is the most prominent. On this theatre of exhibition, the aggregate population of the country, as well as the lesser masses in their corporate and other capacities, and even insulated individuals, possess the power of stating their sentiments—of displaying important information—of giving wise counsel—of expressing their patriotic anxiety concerning administrative measures—and of unmasking the designs of foreign or domestic foes, whether the latter be found in the higher or lower orders of society. The enlightened Englishman, the man who loves the constitution of his country, and rightly estimates its genuine principles, will ever lend his aid to preserve this invaluable privilege from the encroachments of popular licentiousness on the other. For years the English newspapers have extended their circulation and influence through every rank and order of the state, and now that they are perfectly free and unfettered from the galling chains of vexatious taxation, they will generate a new era in the public mind—they will place political, moral, scientific, and commercial information within the reach of understandings hitherto uncultivated, and render the great mass of Englishmen responsible for the possession of knowledge unparalleled in any former state of this island.

RURAL FELICITY.



FROM A PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF LADY HASTINGS.

Get up, little sister, the morning is bright,
And the birds are all singing to welcome the light;
The buds are all opening—the dew's on the flower!
If you shake but a branch, there falls quite a shower.

By the side of their mothers, look, under the trees,
How wild the young kids skip about as they please;
And by all those rings on the water, I know
The fishes are eagerly swimming below.

The bee, I dare say, has been long on the wing,
To hunt for the honey it sips in the spring;
For the bee never idles, but labours all day,
And thinks it is wiser to work than to play.

Get up, little sister, I know you'll be glad,
To sit on a bank and forget to be sad;
For God gives us daylight, dear sister, that we
May think like the lark and work like the bee.

THE BUCCANEER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF VAN DER VELDE, EXPRESSLY FOR THE "COLORED NEWS."

PHŒBUS had just sunk beneath the western horizon when the youthful Montbars landed on the small West India island of Bayaha. After watching intently the boat which had conveyed him to shore, until it receded from his view, he aroused himself to the purpose of his visit, and took the road which he had been instructed to follow. A brisk walk of

about an hour brought him within sight of an old huntsman of singularly unprepossessing exterior, who was reclining on a heap of moss at the foot of a rock. A broad round hat surmounted his head, the grey curls of which waved in most picturesque disorder about his deeply furrowed and bronzed countenance. A shirt and lower garment of coarse



MEETING OF MONTBARS AND THE STRANGER.

linen, stained to a reddish brown colour by the blood of the animals which he had slain, and shoes of untanned pig-skin, tended but little to improve his appearance. From the leathern belt encircling his waist hung suspended several knives and a short sabre—a colossal rifle lay close by his side, and, as if these weapons constituted but an insufficient protection against sudden attack, around him were ranged a number of greyish-coloured blood hounds, which, setting up

a terrific howl at the approach of the stranger, sprang furiously and menacingly towards him.

"Call these your beasts back," said Montbars, drawing his sword, "if you desire not to see them killed."

The old hunter whistled, and the hounds immediately returned and cowered at his feet.

"Can you tell me where the buccaneer, Montbars, is to be found?" inquired the stranger.

"That name is buried in the sea, with my certifi cat er baptism," was the reply, "amongst our troop 'twas I who killed the first bull on our arrival here, and now my name is Taureau."

"What! in you, then, I behold him I seek?" exclaimed Montbars, with an emotion of disagreeable surprise at the discovery.

"You do, unless I am changed in body as in name," returned the buccaneer, surveying him attentively, while a sarcastic curl of the lip evinced his knowledge and contempt of the other's passing thought.

"I come to make your acquaintance," said the youth, "I am your sister's son, by name Montbars."

"Indeed!" ejaculated the old man, a smile of joy for the moment depicted on his features, and transforming him into another being, as a solitary sunbeam irradiates the dark cloud. "You are welcome, boy; sit by my side. I am pleased with your outward man; your father's sinews and your mother's beauty are united in your person, but how, boy, is it with your head and heart? A good looking scamp too often resembles the zebra, whose panther's skin encloses the body of the ass."

"I dare maintain I never did ought to disgrace the relationship I bear to you," said Montbars, rising, as sudden cholera imparted a purple tinge to his handsome face.

"The spirit of the parent manifests itself in the scion," remarked Taureau, complacently; "my wish was that it might be so. Sit down again, and restrain within bounds your anger; you must not be punctilious with your old uncle. Come, let us converse comfortably together. What is your object in visiting this island?"

"To tread the path my father's feet pursued, and bitterly avenge his end," returned Montbars, fiercely; "to wash away with Spanish blood the tear which my mother's death brought on this cheek; to efface from memory, by darkest acts of retribution, the fate of those unfortunate Indians who fell the sacrificial victims to their oppressors' thirst for gold, their cruelty, and their infernal fanaticism."

"The old song, which is being ever dimmed into my ears," said old Taureau, with composure, "and which I weary of the more at each repetition. Your father devoted his days to chanting its sentiments, and brought such a powerful voice to his aid, that its reverberation shook the windows in the royal palace at Madrid, but 'twas a savage song, which proved ungrateful to the priest, its worshipper, and deprived his soul of rest. A motive like to that which brings you here, brought him before you. He believed in his mission to inflict vengeance on his foes, and right truly did he strive to fulfil it. His name is renowned in these seas, and the Spaniards call him 'The Exterminator.' But peace of mind thenceforth departed from him, and fearful dreams stole from his sleep all sense of repose. He who would be the scourge of God, and in his person act towards his fellows as the plague or the earthquake, must also in his turn perish in some way; then comes the reckoning—for, were his heart so hardened by hell's dictates that mercy could not penetrate it on earth, the Just Decree must consign him after life to where no pity can be shown to him. Tell me now, Francis, is it your determined purpose to enrol yourself amongst the filibusters?"

"Such purpose made me leave my native shores," replied Montbars, firmly, "and I marvel much to hear from your lips these words of discouragement. Are not you Buccaneers likewise the enemies of Spain, and leagued by ties of amity and common interest with the Brothers of the Coast?"

"We are," said the old man, "but we have kept our hands clean. A truce, however, to this for the present; the sun has descended into the sea, let us homeward." As he spoke these words, he arose and led the way through the intricacies of the forest.

Continuing their journey for a considerable time, they at length arrived at a spot which had been cleared of trees, where several hounds saluted them with joyous barks. Montbars looked around in expectation of perceiving a dwelling house, but his eye could alight on nothing but some wretched sheds, which, being open at the sides, and only sheltered at top from the rain, afforded promise of proving very uncomfortable quarters for the night. Taureau now ordered some of the men, who were occupied in stretching out bull's hides, and in salting meat, to produce supper. A smoked quarter of an ox was accordingly brought forth on a branch of cedar tree, whose trunk served for a seat, of which Montbars availed himself.

"What want you, Francis?" asked his uncle, with a smile, observing Montbars looking anxiously about as if in quest of something. "Ah! I can guess, you consider that my supper is not served up in the most elegant style; true, we do not indulge our appetites with the luxuries of cream and confectionery, with Burgundy or Champagne; nay, sooth to say, wine is altogether dispensed with by us on these shores."

"I have been trained in the school of frugality, uncle, and am accustomed to quench my thirst with water," said the youth, slightly annoyed at these remarks; "but I opine it is not out of place to seek for an addition to this fare in the shape of bread."

"I am loth to deny it you," returned Taureau, "but you must fain be content with your food in its simplicity, as bread is not upon our list of to-day. Have patience until to-morrow; you may gratify your heart's fullest desire in Tortuga, but at present 'twere well to retire to rest in order that you may be ready for the chase in the morning."

He then conducted him to one of the barracks or sheds, wherein a berth, constructed with branches of trees and skins of wild boars, offered the best dormitory at hand, and Montbars, in tacit compliance with his request, laid himself down, and was speedily wrapt in a deep slumber, undisturbed by the heavy respiration of the hounds, or the screeching of the owls and their companions, the diabolical.

Morning dawned, although in the Buccan, situated as it was in the midst of gigantic cedar trees, the darkness of night still reigned. Every one was, however, on the alert. The servants were preparing the hunting instruments, the dogs were shaking themselves and stretching their powerful limbs, as Montbars, aroused by old Taureau laying his weighty hand upon him, jumped up and took the rifle, powder, and shot, which one of the men presented to him. The horns gave vent to their shrill notes, the halloo was shouted, the dogs howled in discordant chorus, and the whole company started, tracing their march through the obscure forests,

The Past Week.

24th.—Baron Ratschid died, 1836.

29th.—Charles X. dethroned in Paris, 1830.

—Robespierre executed, 1793. But little of truth has really been written of this man who attained so sanguinary a celebrity, and reigned supreme in the reign of terror. Domont commenting upon the tyrant says, "I had two private conversations with Robespierre. He had a sinister aspect; he never looked one in the face; he had a twinkling motion in his eyes, which was continual and painful. Once I saw him on some business relating to Geneva, he asked some explanations from me, and I pressed him to speak; he told me that he was at times as timid as a child, that he always trembled when he rose to speak in public, but the moment he began speaking he could not hear his own voice."

30th.—Captain Cook's first voyage, 1768.

the din of war, it has been the lot of Cook to derive celebrity from less imposing, but not less useful, exploits as they tended to promote the intercourse of distant nations, and increase the stock of useful science."

31st.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.

—The Poet Gray died, 1771.

—William Penn died, 1718. One of the greatest names among the early English Quakers, and immortal as the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania. He was born in London in 1644. His father was the celebrated Admiral Sir William Penn, who greatly distinguished himself in the war against the Dutch in the reign of Charles II. A visit to Ireland in his 22nd year completed his conversion to Quakerism, and it is said that it was on his return from the Sister Kingdom that he completely confounded his worthy old father by advancing with his hat on, and addressing him with the singular salutation, "I am very glad, friend, to see thee in good health." Sir William thought his son had gone mad, and ordered him to the door. In 1668 Penn first appeared publicly as a preacher in favour of Quakerism, and against the Established Church, for which he was committed to the Tower. Upon that and many subsequent occasions he was reasoned by his father. The death of the latter left him free to rove whither he liked, and Benjamin West has painted a scene in which he is seen at the spot where the town of Philadelphia now stands, in which this great but singular man is treating with a horde of Indian chiefs around him under an ash tree, and founding a colony which he lived to see populous and flourishing.

August 1st.—Great Hall, 1846.

2nd.—Battle of Benheim, 1704.

—William II. killed accidentally 110.

3rd.—Sir R. Arkwright died 1792.

—Bank of England incorporated, 1792.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * Our limited space will deprive us of the pleasure of answering many correspondents at great length, but we shall always make a point of attending to questions connected with literature and art.

C. L. (BRITON).—The fine arts are usually understood to include those productions of human genius and skill which are more or less addressed to the sentiment of taste. Their origin has been the subject of many a theory and speculation; but considering them to be purely imitative in their nature and origin, and that their highest aim is, by a delicate combination, to draw to a single point the scattered excellence of nature, so as to excite pleasurable emotions, capable also of informing, elevating, and improving the mind, we are inclined to refer the insertion of the acts, not to any single people, but to every country where human reason has been at all cultivated. There is a love of ornament and display naturally implanted in the human mind, and a strong tendency to copy surrounding natural objects. Even the savage in the most remote and barbarous state, and much of his time in executing the rude carvings on his spear, shaft, or canoe, which simple exhibitions of his skill require only a general cultivation of the mind of the artist to raise into tasteful decorations.

JOSPIUS (BRITON).—The published list of subscribers we have not seen, but we have heard all about the munificent donation to the theatrical fund which you mention. The very benevolent individual in question, on his way to the general gathering, was solicited for alms by a deaconess, who has a wife lying unburied at home. The transportive manager was touched. He took specie from his pocket and dropped it into the shivering palm that was stretched out to receive it, and walked on. Arrived in presence of the Committee he handed over to the secretary the very liberal amount of pounds we see affixed to his name. Of course the saloon rang with applause of his charity. On regaining his own treasury he took out a private ledger, and therein inscribed his donation—the sixpence Heaven sends on the score of this, the pounds were posted to the account of vanity. O, Shame! Where is thy blush?

PHILO CAUSTIC.—You are in error. Freedom of the press was not gained without long and fearful struggles, for Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Charles II. were particularly inimical to it. It was not till four years after the Revolution, which seated William III. on the throne, that the basis of the liberty of the press was firmly laid, by Parliament refusing any longer to continue those restrictions which had formerly been imposed upon it.

All books, prints, &c., intended for review should be forwarded to the Office of the publisher early in the week.

A LOVE OF AIT (CHURLES).—Obliged. Will endeavour within the narrow limits assigned to us to adopt your valuable suggestion. It is not impossible but we may increase our size, although we shall not increase our price.

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The Colored News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

WITHIN a very few years all classes of the community were largely supplied with cheap serials, of a dangerous and immoral tendency:—pamphlets, magazines, and even newspapers in which the most holy subjects were derided, and everything approaching to morality was treated with scorn and ridicule. Publications of this nature could be superseded only by creating a taste for something better, that taste has recently been happily and successfully cultivated and in the midst of a legion of talented competitors labouring for the public weal, the *Colored News* now makes its debut. It hath no wish to displace or oppose any of the journals thus referred to, and in its prologue begs merely to mention that it will remit no endeavours to deserve and fully justify public approbation. It claims the negative merit of carefully excluding from its pages every sentiment which could be considered as indicative of party feeling, or likely to offend good taste. Bearing in mind the responsibility attached to the conduct of a Newspaper, and one which must of necessity find its way into the hands of many thousands, its editors, will endeavour to administer to the instruction and amusement; not of one class in particular, but of every class: so that into whatever hands the *Colored News* may fall, there will be found amongst a variety of subjects, something to suit the taste and inclinations of every reader. The application of the art of painting wood engravings in water colours to the purposes

of an illustrated newspaper is the one distinctive feature by which the *Colored News* will be recognised and it is hoped patronised by the public. Whenever a landscape, a building, a portrait, or a sketch of any kind may require the aid of the brush to elucidate and beautify the engraving, the aid of the painter will be called in, who will treat the subject correctly, but without those very great pretensions to high artistic excellence which characterise watercolor drawings. Every one accustomed to the real business of life must be aware that the *Colored News* is started with a view to profit and to fulfil the intentions for which it was established some remuneration must be obtained. Without this its fame may be great, but its existence would be brief. The cost of coloring is, to all appearance, incompatible with the permanent success of a work intended to be sold at so low a price as the *Colored News*. The paintings in it are, therefore, intended for illustration rather than for ornament. However, it is now before the public, and the proprietors feel they have

"An even piece of ground without advantage."

and

"The honour to have entered first the field, however they come off—is theirs."

THE prospects of the Allies in the Crimea are improving every day, but the event which is the indispensable preliminary to peace, had not taken place up to the time at which we went to press. The scenes in the Theatre of War present nothing very new or striking. We are daily informed by telegraph of the even progress of the destructive preparations which are being made for the sanguinary work of another and, we fervently pray, a final assault. The fraternal armies are in full spirits, and according to all accounts in far better health than heretofore. To these circumstances may be attributed the brilliant success and trifling loss of the English and French during the late sorties. The prospects of the besiegers are brightening every day, while those of the besieged are becoming more and more desperate; meanwhile, the campaign of the Baltic is not quite so satisfactory. We are informed of small exploits now and then, daring acts of valour in themselves, and gallant enough to demand admiration, but not of sufficient importance to exercise any very decisive influence upon the fate of the war, or the ultimatum of peace. The changes and transmutations in the "open sea," are truly pantomimical. Our men-of-war are turned into fishing smacks, dragging the deep for weapons of destruction, which are subsequently exhibited for the gratification of John Bull and his sight-seeing family. The enemy does not appear to have the power to prevent his ports from being strictly blockaded; he suffers a fearful penalty in the suspension and destruction of his commerce. Constrait is left in a fretful and feverish state of excitement by the vicinity of our fleet, but the demolition of the naval outwork of St. Petersburg, does not seem likely to be speedily accomplished. Looking at this state of things, and at the real course of the war, so far as it has already progressed, but one inference can be fairly drawn. Russia did not begin to make parade of her aggressive policy, until she believed herself to be impregnable; she has literally been sleeping upon her defences; she is not the first nation which has besottedly fallen asleep over a barrel of powder—and so she will find in the long run, but while she is comfortably enjoying her rather dubious nap, we must reconcile our-elves to the necessity of making the most energetic aggressions against a country which has been engaged for years in arming herself, while we have been so egregiously foolish as to consider it to be unnecessary to keep pace with her. We suddenly awoke from our slumber and detected the weakening influence of the peace party in our state, and from false and equally pernicious economy, allowed our means of offence and defence to become "small by degrees," but we will not add "beautifully less." Like a giant, England is now recovering from this state of torpor, but how long it would take us to regain our lost ground, are questions, which in the present state of the political horizon are more easily asked than answered. Personally we indulge the hope that procrastination has done its worst, and that the struggle will not be of much longer duration, but at all events, we feel bound to express our belief that our rulers are fully aware that the more energetically they carry on the war, the sooner will they bring about the real and unaffected blessings of a general peace.

BIRTHS.

At Battersea Rectory, Kent, Mrs. Clarence Hilton, of a son. At Gosport, the wife of Lieut. John Harding Taylor, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. cutter Active, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Bonn, Prussia, the Rev. Wm. Lewery Blackley, M.A., of Frensham, near Farnham, to Annie James, daughter of Dr. G.M. Friedlander, late of Clapham.

At Elytown, Kent, Edmund G. Hallowell, Esq., of Morne Park, Down, to Ann Fairbairn, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Winthrop.

DIED.

On board the Saldanha, on the Bazarra, of Crimean fever and cholera, aged 22, Lieut. James Nevill, 93rd Highlanders, only son of Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Nevill, C.B.

In his 23rd year, Charles Nevill, Esq., third son of the late Charles and Lady Georgiana Nevill, of Nevill Lodge, Leicestershire, and in Belgrave Square, the Lady Louisa Molyneux, aged 57.

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PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN COOK.

Cook was born in 1728, at the village of Marton, in the North Riding of York. All the education he received amounted to only English reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. He was, when thirteen, bound apprentice to a small shopkeeper in the town of South, which is on the sea-coast. Here he became so smitten with the love of a sea life that he could not rest till his wish was gratified, and his master was at last induced to let him off, when he entered himself as one of the crew of a vessel engaged in the coal trade. In this humble and laborious line of life he continued till the breaking out of the war of 1756. He then entered the navy as a common seaman. But now that native superiority of the man began to assert itself, and in four years he rose to be master of the Mercury, one of the ships belonging to an expedition sent against Quebec. Thus he speedily merged into a position in which good conduct and perseverance were sure to meet with their reward. While stationed on the coast of North America, he got the distinguished himself, both by his skill and intrepidity as a seaman; and he also made use of his leisure to rectify the defects of his original education by studying mathematics and astronomy. He eventually made himself in this way one of the most scientific naval officers of that time. His reputation rose accordingly, and in 1768, when government resolved to send out the Endeavour to the South Sea to obtain an observation of the approaching transit of Venus, Cook was solicited to command the ship. He conducted this expedition with admirable ability, and so entirely to the public satisfaction, that, having returned home in 1771, he was the following year, appointed to proceed again to the same regions with two ships, the Resolution and the Adventure, with the object of endeavouring to settle the long-disputed question as to the existence of a Southern Polar Continent. 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